

Amendments to the Specification

The specification is amended to include the specific relationship of this application with an earlier filed application as required by 35 U.S.C. §120. The following paragraph replaces the paragraph under the Cross-Reference to Related Applications section of the application:

This application is a continuation-in-part ~~claims the benefit~~ of U.S. Non-Provisional Application No. 10/285,822, filed November 1, 2002, now U.S. Patent No. 6,894,457, and entitled "UNIVERSAL MULTIPLE DEVICE POWER ADAPTER AND CARRY CASE".

The specification stands objected to because of the following informality: page 9, line 31, the word "if" should replace the word "of" in the sentence after "high-voltage position." Accordingly, the application is amended as suggested by the Examiner. The following paragraph replaces the bridge paragraph beginning on page 9 line 28 and ending on page 10 line 10.

"The circuit 200 is configured to cause the relay 206 to stay in its default, high-voltage position, if a relatively high voltage is received by the input 202, and to switch to its low-voltage position if a relatively low-voltage is received by the input 202. Here, the circuit 200 is configured to cause the relay 206 to stay in (or switch to) the high-voltage position ~~[[of]]~~ if the received voltage is above a threshold of about 18 VDC, or is AC, and to switch to (or stay in) the low-voltage position if the received voltage is below about 18 VDC. The values/ratings of the components of the circuit 200 shown provide the described functionality, but other values/ratings would be acceptable, e.g., if the low-voltage/high-voltage cutoff was lower or higher than 18 V. If a low DC voltage (e.g., 14 V) is received by the input, then a Zener diode 208 will not conduct, and a capacitor 210 (e.g., about 4.7 μ F and rated at 16V) will be charged. This will turn on a transistor 212 and cause the relay 206 to switch from its default high-voltage position to its low-voltage position. A low AC voltage received by the input 202 will cause the capacitor 210 to have a very low impedance relative to a resistor 214 and will keep the transistor 212 off, thus keeping the relay 206 in its default position. A high DC or AC voltage (e.g., 110 VAC, or 220 VAC) received at the input 202 will cause the Zener diode 208 to conduct, and cause a transistor 216 to turn on, thus shorting the transistor 212 to ground, and keeping the relay 206 in its default high-voltage position."